

saved some time ago in that paper an article headed, "Love of Country," which we left until it should be convenient to notice it. This article, so absurd, inconsistent, and in some extent, contradictory, does not, in reality, claim a serious refutation; but as we are willing to weigh every objection in the hope of convincing our countrymen (supposing the Editor of the Iowa Gazette to be one, otherwise we should hold no controversy with him) of the futility of such objections, we therefore notice them.

That love of country is preserved by reverence for ancestry, is a truth that will be assentingly responded to by every one who is not demented. There are a thousand other ties that bind us to our native land. This peculiar affection is only circumscribed by the limits of our country—our whole country. It shows itself in the tie to kindred, to long established friendships, and to the place whose landscape was first impressed upon the imagination, remaining vivid and fresh in the mind almost from the cradle to the grave: to the humble cottage where first we drew the breath of life, sheltering us from the storm, and imparting to us the consolation of home—"sweet home;" to the oak under whose shade we were wont to rest our weary frame: to the grove to which we were accustomed to direct our morning walk for recreation and reflection, amid the music of winged songsters: to the chrysalis rill at which we have so often quenched our thirst: to the rivulet and the lawn which were the scenes of our youthful sports: to every thing connected with home and country, attachments and associations are formed coeval with existence, and some of which, as we believe, even death does not obliterate.

How is it that the profound and philosophical mind of the Editor of the Iowa Gazette never stumbled over the common sense fact, that love of country characterizes the traitor and the patriot, the worthless and the worthy, the vile and the virtuous, in common?

We however give the piece of this learned Theban, in order to show the fallacy with which he directs his argument upon that text; it is as follows:

Love of Country.—In a late article upon the founders of nations, we spoke of love of country, as preserved by reverence for ancestry. The subject is endless; and the manifestations of love of country in the United States are more various and agreeable than in any other country in the world. We are yet a nation of emigrants—and the attachment of certain citizens of the United States to the country of their adoption, or the choice of their immediate ancestors, is an attachment not to place, but to free institutions—a love of liberty which, while it by no means quenches their remembrance of their former homes, does not make that remembrance accompany desire to return.

Some shallow observers and reasoners upon superficial data, object to the remembrance, by adopted citizens, of the lands of their birth. We take the ground that, for a man to show himself attached to the country where he first drew breath, is the best warrant for his proving a good citizen of this republic. The attachment which he feels for the home of his childhood proves him capable and possessed of the finer, better attributes of human nature. The poet has well characterized those devoid of national feeling, as of "dead souls"—and so they are.

There is another point in which remembrance of their own country by adopted citizens, should be grateful to the native citizens of the country of their adoption. It is no small compliment to America that thousands who reach her shores from abroad, and who preserve in their associations, and their manners, as far as may be, the memory of their homes, still choose to remain here. It is showing an appreciation of their privileges to esteem them even over that love of country which many waters cannot quench.

With these feelings we look with much pleasure on the formation and operation of benevolent and other associations of foreign residents. We delight to see them assist the stranger of their country in a strange land; and to hear of their meeting under the broad banner of the stars and stripes to revive the recollections of their childhood in a convivial hour; and to preserve the memory of the fathers upon whose fame they pride themselves. It is honorable to them thus to meet—and nothing that reflects honor upon a citizen can injure or discredit his country—be it adopted or native.

The character of that excellent officer, the Mayor of New York, gives assurance that those impositions which have been so often practised upon this country, especially in that city, with criminal impunity, will not be longer permitted. Since Mr. Clarke has occupied the responsible place he now fills with so much credit to himself and advantage to his State and country, he has made it an important part of his duty to direct unremitting attention to the subject of foreign pauper immigration, and it is believed much evil has been prevented by his vigilance and promptness. Every man who stands up for the honor and interest of his country, must approve and commend the course pursued by the Mayor in regard to these Scotch paupers, and the villain who seems to be the chief agent in perpetrating the imposture. But it must be obvious to every one, that this Johnson was subordinate in the outrage, and was only the hired tool of government officers at home, whose policy it is to resort to these disgraceful means to unbuckle their country of the useless and expensive portion of their populace; and having experience of our sensibilities and charities, have kept these best qualities of the human heart in constant requisition by throwing this burthen upon us, until it has filled our institutions with the destitute and depraved, and gone beyond loathing satiety. Our remarks refer to the following:

Johnson, who brought the paupers here from Europe, waited yesterday upon the Mayor, as did also the captain and consignees of the vessel in which they came. His honor informed them of the penalties they had incurred by neglecting to bond or commute these passengers, and showed that they were sent here with a view to rid the poorhouse at Edinburgh of the expense of maintaining them by throwing them upon the United

States. The consignees of the vessel became so thoroughly convinced that such was the case, that they have pledged themselves to take all these paupers back to Europe, and to pay this city whatever expense it has been put to in relation to them.—*Journal of Commerce.*

OUR NAVY.

We are highly gratified with the sentiment expressed in the inserted article from the United States Gazette, and sincerely hope that our Government will promptly act upon the wise and patriotic suggestion of its Editor. That suggestion, effectually carrying out the principle which the above suggestion of the Gazette is evidently founded, could not fail to have a most beneficial effect on that strong arm of our nation's defence—the Navy. Indeed we are aware that some of the officers of the Navy enjoying a just elevated rank for respectability, patriotism, and nautical talent, have long since recommended the plan of raising up native youths of the country to this service, as the safest and most efficient means of defence and protection of the country in every possible emergency. It is matter of surprise and mortification to us, that although the peculation, insubordination, and mutiny that have taken place in our maritime department almost exclusively result from the employment of foreigners it should still be suffered to continue. Nor are we ignorant of the fact, that the only consolation left to England for our having so often vanquished her on the sea, is, as asserted by her, that our vessels were manned by her seamen—a consolation they may affect to feel, but cannot boast of.

It is in fact a false deduction from the premises. If all our crews had consisted of foreigners, there only the chances for and against us, would have been equal, and so the battles would probably have been decided. But the superiority of native over foreign seamen, gave us all that preponderance which signalized almost every engagement and crowned with victory the American flag against whatever disparity of men or metal with which they engaged. We truly are chiefly descended from the English, and cannot claim distinction on the score of blood; but the incentives to bravery and energy were different. The mystery is explained by the motive. If Congress would make a move in this matter, we are confident that that body would upon the slightest as well as the deepest examination, be convinced of the expediency if not the absolute necessity of adopting the plan recommended.

In the Senate, January 23d, Mr. Tallmadge offered the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That sound specie paying banks ought to be selected, under suitable regulations, to be prescribed by law, for the safe keeping of the public money.

Resolved, That the payment of the public revenue ought to be made in gold and silver, or in the notes of sound specie paying banks, under suitable regulations, to be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That such payments of the public revenue from customs and from lands, ought to be made, as far as practicable, by deposits in the selected banks, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and the certificates of deposit taken by the Collectors and Receivers as evidence of such payment.

Resolved, That the selected banks, in consideration of such deposits, ought to perform, without charge, the same duties to the Government in transferring the public funds and distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, as were performed by the late Bank of the United States.

These resolutions touch a subject in which the people, individually and collectively, have a deep interest, and of which each is left to judge for himself. As one, independent of party trammels we should think that, under present financial circumstances at least, "sound specie paying banks," well guarded by charter stipulations, are the safest keepers of the public money, if they act up to the requirements of their charters.

That gold, silver, or the notes of such banks at the option of the claimant, are the best medium in which payment can be made, and are the only suitable and wholly unobjectionable kind.

That certificates of deposit in such banks placed to the credit of the United States Treasurer, by being received by collectors instead of the money, would prevent these collectors from speculating and peculating upon the public treasure.

That, if the keeping, disbursing, and transferring the Government funds, can be done by such banks as well, and on as good terms as it was by the late United States Bank, it is all that could be asked or expected. And as to the comparative security of money put under the control of such banks and individuals, the common sense and the common practice of mankind furnish daily evidence in favor of the former.

But one important desideratum yet remains—their competency to regulate the exchanges, which depends on a uniform currency. Can the paper of southern banks ever pass at par in the north or vice versa? And if not, how is this defect to be remedied? We ask for information.

There is a community of interest in the currency of the country; and as one individual of the great national family, having a common stake, we are only concerned as to a sound circulating medium necessary to every well-regulated Government. Further than this, we care nothing about banks. We never owned a share in any but once, which was received as matter of convenience in payment of debt, and soon transferred it to other hands: nor had we ever a note discounted in any bank. We have long believed, and there was good ground for the belief, that banking, as it has been conducted, generally, is a vicious system, legalized. There are objections to all corporations, as they have exemptions by law, which individuals have not; and in almost all questions of private accommodation, liberality, or convenience, they illustrate the proverb that they are "bodies without souls."

Mr. J. L. Menefee (brother, we are informed, to the Member of Congress from Kentucky, of that name), who was killed in a duel lately by Mr. McClung, was buried on the 4th ultimo, at Vicksburg, Miss.

FOREIGN IMPUDENCE AND NATIVE GULLIBILITY.

We observe several articles in the National Intelligencer on the subject of great improvement in the mode of manufacturing the beet into sugar; by which it has been lately ascertained in France that this root is capable of yielding in the new mode double the quantity of sugar before obtained in less time and at half the expense.

One of these articles is to the editors of the Intelligencer. The other is to the New York Observer. We will wait till the public is presented with accounts in a more acceptable manner before we publish on authority, as we are disgusted both with the structure and tone of these letters, especially the latter, which bears the signature of H. L. Ellsworth, the head of the Patent Office. We cannot refrain, however, from giving the last paragraph, not only to show the ridiculous gullibility of the head of the Patent Office, but the modesty of the guller.

"Since writing the foregoing, I have learned that Mr. Charles L. Fleischmann, a naturalized citizen of the United States, and for the last two years a resident of this city, has in preparation a paper on this subject, showing the present state of the manufacture of beet sugar on the continent, which will soon be laid before the Public. Mr. Fleischmann is a native of Bavaria. He was educated in the Royal and Polytechnical school at Schleissheim, near Munich, and, in consequence of his attainments, was, on his graduating, appointed Inspector of the Public Domain, and director of the estates of Count Seinscham, which comprise twenty-four villages. Should any company be formed in this country, for the cultivation of the beet, and the manufacture of sugar, I know no one so admirably fitted, by his education and experience, for the service of such an association; and I say this, less from a personal regard and respect which I entertain for Mr. Fleischmann, than from the earnest wish I feel for the early and successful introduction, on an extensive scale, of this new source of national wealth into our country."

With great regard,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

"Should any company be formed in this country for the cultivation of the beet, I know no one so admirably fitted, by his education and experience, for the service of such an association, as Mr. ———," (a foreigner.) Of this recommendation, we will not complain, although we shall controvert the propriety of it. But we have been informed that, for some time past, this foreigner has been a hanger-on in the Patent Office, and assiduously making favor in a certain quarter, to secure an influence that will install him in office so soon as an agricultural department of the Government shall be organized by Congress, and that these efforts commenced with the first movements on that subject.

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

To be sure the representation of this man's pretensions, by Mr. Ellsworth, is very magnificent and imposing. The preparation he is making is to show "the present state of the manufacture of beet sugar on the continent, by a native of Bavaria, educated in the Royal and Polytechnical school at Schleissheim, near Munich," whose "attainments" procured him the appointment of "Inspector of the public domain, and director of the estates of Count Seinscham, which comprise twenty-four villages." We suppose many of our countrymen, like ourselves, will not know exactly what all this means; but if it should throw dust in their eyes and blind them so that they cannot perceive their own importance and entire sufficiency for the management of their own concerns, the purpose intended will be accomplished to their shame. Was this Bavarian dissatisfied with his high offices at home? And why? Had he heard that there were more dollars, if not higher offices, to be obtained here, and that we were such barbarians as to be duped by such high-sounding pretensions as to readily gratify his aspirations after office, honor and wealth, insensible of the scandal?

How was all this information obtained by Mr. Ellsworth? Are we to suppose it was modest and retiring diffidence, revealed for the pure and exclusive good of this country, or for Mr. E.'s special pleasure? It will not be contended, I presume, that we are so far excelled in education by this foreigner, as to make his "service" indispensable; otherwise the uneducated state of our honest and industrious farmers (the staff and excellence of the earth), would gain but little by introducing the culture of an *artifice* requiring first their culture of the mind. So much for "education."

Now for his "experience." Where did he get it? He is said to be a naturalized citizen; this presupposes him to have been in the country at least five years, (if the laws of the land have not been evaded.) How then did he become so experienced in the cultivation of the beet, when, not till to-day, is announced the intelligence, from Mr. E. himself, that a great improvement has been effected by new management and manipulations in the manufacture of that article into sugar? We do not claim but an humble share of the powers of mind, but if we have any judgment or rationalization about us, we are right in believing (and we do believe it) that Mr. Bavarian wants an office, and Mr. E. is willing to aid him; and that this letter from the Patent Office-man is virtually, if not designed as, a recommendation looking to the official control of the expected agricultural appendage to this Government. We have reflected on this matter, and therefore we speak deliberately when we say, if this were the intention of the recommender, and if this intention be so far heeded as to realize the alleged wish of the recommended, we hope to find some of our countrymen fully qualified to kick them both out of doors, *sans ceremoni.*

Why did this new citizen leave his own country, when so many pretended honors covered his head, to seek out the distant fields of America, and link his greatness to the ignorance and simplicity

of our people? Were not the "twenty-four villages" which this itinerant agriculturist had the charge of, sufficient for the test of all his abilities, his labor, and his philanthropy? Were not the degraded state of his poor Bavarian brothers, their intellectual darkness, their suffering condition from the want of the most ordinary necessities of life, sufficient to interest his care, his patriotism, or his humanity?

Is not the antiquated manner in which husbandry is conducted with all the incumbrances of ignorant opposition to improvement and the want of mechanical skill in those poor peasants of Bavaria sufficient to bind this recreant patriot to his own land, instead of extending the immeasurability of his humanity to the condition of Americans, who, in their worst castes and circumstances as a people, are as far above the degraded people of the Northern portions of Europe, as the pyramid of Cecrops is above the sands of the Nile. The whole of this subject is a mere fraud—a fraud upon American talent—a fraud upon the capacities of our own people—and an intended fraud upon the liberality and policy of Congress.

Under the head of "news by mail," in the N. Y. Evening Star, we find the following, but know not its origin. We doubt however whether the editor of that paper would be willing it should pass as a specimen of his logic.

"Practical Charity—Utility of Theatres.—The benefit at the St. Charles' Theatre, New Orleans, for the Firemen's Charitable Association, was crowded to excess."

Without presuming to judge for others as to the propriety, or impropriety of attending Theatres, we know that many, among the wisest and the best of people, are opposed, on principle, to this amusement. If it received universal approbation, there could be no adequate motive for calling public attention to it as one of "charity" and "utility." If giving the proceeds of theatrical performances to the necessitous, justifies the terms "practical charity—utility of Theatres," we would be at no loss to justify the grossest violations of the laws of God and man. If the farmer, the mechanic, or the merchant, should continue their labors on Sabbath days with the avowed object of bestowing the proceeds upon the poor, would they, therefore, not contravene the divine law? If one should give his time to the gambling tables for the purpose of administering to the wants of the needy, would he violate no law? If our good neighbor should take from our drawer money enough to gratify his holy benevolence for the poor, it would show "practical charity," and prove the "utility" of stealing. The writer goes upon the principle that "the end sanctifies the means."

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"The Infidels are reorganizing here. In Tammany Hall there was a large meeting last (Sunday) night. A German woman has taken the place of Fanny Wright, and is about to occupy her place in the public eye. The mass of the Infidels in this city are English radicals, well-dressed, strong-minded men, but as ignorant of this Government as men in the moon, and with prejudices as bitter as gall against every body who is better off in the world than they are. Their hatred to a State-established religion seems to have made them infidels."

Much, almost all, that is truly debasing to the country, is of foreign origin, or attributable to a taint arising therefrom in our moral atmosphere; an atmosphere, out of which those Jezebels who revel in the muck of pollution, could not exist. They are the ministers of woe who scatter the seeds of infidelity, and nurture them until they bring forth the fruit of ruin and moral death.

Mr. Ruel Williams (Adm.) is elected U. States Senator (from Maine) over Mr. Geo. Evans, Whig, by 48 votes: the former having got 111, the latter 63 out of 181 votes.

The New Orleans True American brings us an account of the election of Governor of Louisiana as officially announced.

Roman, Whig, is elected by 808 votes over Prieur, administration: the former having received 7,590; the latter 6,782 out of 14,272 votes.

There were 4 votes for Mr. Johnson (the present Representative in Congress we presume), and 2 blanks.

The bill to graduate the price of the public lands, which had passed the Senate, was taken up in the House, and on motion of Mr. Montgomery, from North Carolina, was laid on the table.

Indiana, one of the newest of our States, is now making a canal 444 miles long.

Intelligence has been received from Rio de Janeiro, that the little fleet of the Exploring Expedition, consisting of six sail, Vincennes, Peacock, Relief, Porpoise, Sea Gull, and Flying Fish, were all at that port on the 1st of December—that the commander, Lieut. Wilkes, was preparing for sea, and was to sail in a few days. All well.

COMMUNICATE DIED

At his residence, in Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, 31st January, Mr. HENRY KNOWLES, Jr., in the 44th year of his age. The deceased has suffered for many years under a pulmonary disease, and although his sufferings have been very great, he bore them without a murmur, resigned to the will of God. By his death, a vacuum has been made which time cannot restore; with us, nothing remains, but to eulogize his unblemished character; consign him to the grave, and drop a tear for the dead. He was a kind brother, affectionate son, and an honest and intelligent citizen. Although his circle of acquaintance was but small, he was but to be known to be admired. Peace to his ashes.

Peace to his soul! no spirit be near
But they who tend on the parting breath!
Peace to his soul! and may angels bear
Him gently to his eternal rest.

J. A. B.

THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.—The first of this Paper having been completed, the undersigned gives notice that hereafter it will be issued on Saturday morning of each week, (instead of Friday, as heretofore,) on a beautiful paper, with improvements in arrangement, execution, &c. &c.

No paper will be issued this week—so that the second year will commence on Saturday, the 9th of February 1st. The Editor of the Department will, for the future, be under the management of WALTER S. COLTON, Esq. and the Rev. R. M. GURLEY, both of whom are generally known in the literary world, and the combined talents of whom should insure for the Paper an increased patronage. Nothing hereafter shall be left unaided, on any part, to merit a continuance of the Public favor.

Publisher and Proprietor of the Christian Statesman, corner of Fennell Avenue and 19th Street.

COLORFUL CHAPES for Evening Dresses.—50 pieces, at 27 1/2 cents per yard.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—This species is authorized to sell 2,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis, well grown and of mature wood. These wishing to purchase should apply early.

FLODORADO HOWARD.—Near 7 buildings.

WIDE BOMBASINS, BLUE BLACK AND JET-BLACK.—10 pieces French Bombasins 10 do Jet black.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a valuable farm, ten miles from this city, in Prince George's county. It contains about 176 acres of land, about 80 acres in wood, and 25 in meadow. It also contains a fine young orchard of choice fruit, a comfortable dwelling, and out-houses. The soil would be well adapted to the growth of the Morus Multicaulis. To a company of persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk it affords a fine opportunity. The subscriber would take a portion of stock if such a company can be formed immediately and will purchase the farm. It is now unoccupied, and consequently possession can be had at once. The situation is as pleasant and healthy as any in this part of the country. Inquire of ULYSSES W. BIRD, at the lumber yard on 12th street, near the canal, where building materials may be had at fair prices.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Three doors east of the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

R. W. & G. BROOKE, successors to R. Broke & Son, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and the public generally that they have a large and general assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES on hand. They receive weekly, from Philadelphia, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the latest style, and most superior workmanship. They also have Men's, Boys', and Children's coats, Boots and Brogans in great variety. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. To the Ladies they would remark that their stock of American and English Kid and Morocco Slippers, is not to be surpassed by any in the city.

SEWINGS AND DIAPERS.—We have lately received—50 pieces 6-4, 8-4, and 12-4 Sheetings. 25 do Diapers, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4. The above will be sold low.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

WILLIAM BELL, Gentlemen's Coat Dresser and Dyer, has resumed his business, in person, in the City of Washington, and removed to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Third Street. Grateful for past favors during five years, he respectfully solicits a continuance from members of Congress, and citizens generally; and if punctuality and diligence in business, combined with his superior method of re-vivifying gentlemen's garments, can secure their custom, nothing shall be wanting on his part.

N. B.—He would inform the Public that he has no connexion whatever with his former establishment, although his sign is still there.

BEDFORD MINERAL WATER, carbonated and bottled at the Spring.—A supply of this celebrated mineral water always on hand and for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle, at Todd's Drug Store, where the water, in its natural state, can also be had in barrels, half barrels, or by the gallon.

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.

50 handsome lace-trimmed collars 50 do do capes 10 do do cuffs 100 plain

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

MAY & JONES, Attorneys at Law, Washington, D. C. offer their professional services to the Public, in the Courts of the District of Columbia and the neighboring counties in Virginia and Maryland. They will attend to the prosecution of claims before Congress, the Departments, the General Land Office, &c. &c. Their office is on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street, in the same building with Gen. Walter Jones, to whom they respectfully make reference.

HENRY MAY.
CHAS. L. JONES.

GEORGE S. SENEY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.

NOTICE.—J. H. RITTER, Dentist and Manufacturer of Incomparable Teeth, returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and their vicinity, and the members of Congress, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and the flattering testimonials of many whom he has operated on since living in this city. He now takes the liberty of informing them that he is ready, to perform the most difficult cases of Dental and Mechanical Surgery, in a style superior to none. They may rely on him that there shall be nothing wanting on his part as to comfort and convenience to all those that will place a trust in him. In many cases he dispenses with the use of artificial springs. He will insert roots of a full size, artificial gums, when requested, and those entire sets of teeth are made with great ease and satisfaction, answering every purpose of mastication; at one curing all impediments of speech, and with ornamental, in fitting up the languid look of countenance.

Mr. R. feels confident the teeth (being his own manufacture) possess every requisite quality in color, size, and shape at once making it impossible for the most minute observer to distinguish them from the natural teeth, which properly inserted, Children and young persons' teeth regulated with the least possible pain.

He wishes Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine for themselves. Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, (north side,) west of Dr. Gunton's Drug Store.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

7105 Test medicine for Coughs and Colds, which has been used for many years, and is the most effective remedy for all kinds of Coughs and Colds, whether acute or chronic, and is the only one that will cure them in a short time.

It is the only medicine that will cure them in a short time, and is the only one that will cure them in a short time, and is the only one that will cure them in a short time.

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For sale at TODD'S Drug Store.

Dec. 29—4